

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and warmer today; to-
morrow partly cloudy; moderate winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 56.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 307.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS CUT DOWN GERMAN TRYING TO RETAKE VAUX; ITALIANS GAIN NEAR MOUTH OF PIAVE; CAPTURE 1,900; BAKER SAYS 5,600 U. S. AIRPLANES HAVE BEEN DELIVERED

HEAVY GUNS AND BROWNIINGS NOW GOING OVERSEAS

Secretary Baker Tells Con-
gress Army Production
Is "Around Corner."

265 COMBAT PLANES

Four Government Owned
Ordnance Factories Already
Turning Out Explosives.

2,000,000 MEN IN ARMS

Says Nearly Every Man in
Training Camps Is Anxious
for First Line Service.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—American production of battle planes and heavy and light artillery for the fighting forces in France has at last "turned the corner" and these powerful and necessary weapons of offense are now being turned out in quantity. Nearly a month ago combat planes for the American army were being delivered at the rate of 40 a week. This became known today when a letter from Secretary Baker to Representative Dent (Ala.), chairman of the House Military Committee, describing in detail the development of the army since the declaration of war and its present condition, was made public. The letter was in reply to a communication from Mr. Dent asking for the information.

To June 8, the letter stated, 285 combat planes had been delivered. In addition to 4,000 elementary training planes and 820 advanced training planes. More than 2,000 Liberty motors had been delivered to the army and navy. The average weekly production of flying machines in April was 90. In May 148, and for the first week of June 115. Machine guns for airplanes to the extent of 37,350 had been delivered on June 8.

Heavy Ordnance Coming Through.
Deliveries of the Browning machine guns, both light and heavy, are highly satisfactory. Some 900 of the heavy type having been delivered in May and twice as many of the light type. Quantity production in the artillery programme is beginning, the letter stated, despite enormous difficulties which had to be overcome in creating facilities for a vast amount of the programme.

The first of the four Government owned factories for making powder and high explosives has been completed and is already turning out munitions. American ordnance engineers, the letter stated, are working their way to a solution of the problem of the motorization of field artillery. This had been considered impossible for light artillery except over good roads and has slowed up advancing troops while their supporting guns were brought forward. On June 8 the Ordnance Department demonstrated a five ton armored artillery tractor, the letter said, which proved capable of hauling a 4.7 inch howitzer weighing about 9,000 pounds over the most difficult terrain.

The letter follows:

June 28, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. DENT: I have received your letter of June 27, reminding me that just a year has elapsed since the first American troops were landed in France, and suggesting that I furnish the Committee on Military Affairs of the House a summary of the developments of the military establishment in the fifteen months since Congress declared war against the Imperial German Government. Any such report might go into almost limitless detail. I am happy, however, to have an opportunity to comply with your request and will do so as fully as the compass of a letter will permit.

Expansion of Army.

1. Since April 6, 1917, the Regular Army has increased from 5,791 officers and 121,787 enlisted men to 11,865 officers and 514,376 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service from 5,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men to 17,970 officers and 417,441 enlisted men; the Reserve Corps in actual service has increased from 4,000 enlisted men to 21,968 officers and 78,550 enlisted men; the National Army has been created with an enlisted force of approximately 1,000,000 men.

The army has increased in fourteen months from 5,791 officers and 121,787 enlisted men to approximately 262,510 officers and 2,019,000 enlisted men. The number of men in France or en route to France, including combatants, medical service, service of supply and all the units which go to make up an entire army, on July 1, practically 1,900,000 men.

Supplies for Soldiers.

"The size of this undertaking may be best understood by taking typical purchases by the Quartermaster Corps from the beginning of the war to June 15, 1918:

Continued on Third Page.

PEACE TO END WIRE CONTROL BY NEW PLAN

House Interstate Commit-
tee Agrees on Telegraph and
Telephone Measure.

QUICK ACTION EXPECTED

Cable and Radio Lines Also to
Be Placed Under Presi-
dent's Rule.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Limitation of Government control of telegraph and telephone systems to the period of the war was virtually assured today when the House Interstate Commerce Committee, in an executive session, substituted for the Aswell resolution one drawn by Representative Sanderson (La.) granting the President power to operate the systems "in time of war." The Aswell resolution provided no time when the telephone and telegraph systems should be turned back to their private owners and empowered the President at any time "for public reasons" to take over and operate the systems. This the majority of the committee insisted was too broad in its scope and would give the Chief Executive power to keep the systems under the direction and control of the Government long after the war emergency had passed and possibly forever. The new resolution was adopted by the committee finally without dissent from any of its members.

"Until Peace Is Ratified."

Representative Condy (Md.) offered an amendment to the new resolution providing that the President should turn the companies back to private ownership six months after the establishment of peace. This motion was beaten in committee. The new resolution after the resolution reads as follows: "That the President in time of war is authorized and empowered to supervise or take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio system or systems or any part thereof and to operate the same in such manner as may be needed or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange or ratification of a treaty of peace. Provided that just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control or operation."

The report was widespread and undecided in the House today that the President has let it be known that a declaration of peace would be the trigger for the resolution by Congress just as soon as possible. This probably means that the resolution will be passed by the House Friday or Saturday. Naturally the Senate will take a longer time.

Just Compensation Provided.

The new resolution was not approved by the House Interstate Commerce Committee until it had been so drawn that general provision was made that just compensation should be given the companies and that they are operated by the Government.

As the resolution now is drawn little opposition, and in fact little debate, is expected when it comes before the House. The temper of the House is not to refuse whatever the President's military success is an essential to the military success of the resolution has been placed on that ground it is expected to go through.

UNIVERSAL MILEAGE TICKETS ARE COMING

To Be Good on Any Road—3
Cent Basic Rate.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Universal mileage tickets to be sold at the basic rate of 3 cents a mile are to be issued by all of the Government operated railroads August 1 or as soon after that date as practicable.

These scrip tickets will be good not only on all Government lines, but they will be accepted in payment for Pullman berths, for other Pullman accommodations, for excess baggage and all other charges. It is believed that their issue will not only be a great convenience to the public but will greatly simplify railroad accounting between the various lines, and work ticket selling and other economies.

The mileage scrip tickets are to be issued first in 1,000 mile groups, but larger ones will be issued if they are demanded by the public.

The war tax will be collected by conductors at the time of the presentation of the mileage scrip.

Each coupon will represent the value of 3 cents, thus making the coupons usable for all charges by a simple computation.

Persons taking a long trip will be urged to buy trip tickets as an economy to themselves. On long trips when the journey can be made by one or more roads all fares are to be on the basis of the shortest haul route.

Continued on Third Page.

Russians Make Appeal for Allied Protection

ARCHANGEL, Russia, July 3.—The Consuls of France, the United States and Great Britain received today a deputation of delegates from the Murman coast and the White Sea coast asking for the protection of the Entente allied Governments.

GERMANS OFFER NEW PEACE BAIT

Inspired Article in Berlin
Newspaper Sets Forth Terms
for Treaty.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times.

LONDON, July 3.—The latest information from Russia indicates that the Czech-Slovak rebellion is assuming vast dimensions. According to official despatches received in London, Czech-Slovakia are rallying all the anti-German factions and they hold the line of the Siberian railroad for a considerable distance, thus preventing Germany from getting supplies from eastern Siberia and China.

China Cites Justification.

This is important in view of China's removal of her embassies from the land and water transport of food and goods to Russia. China justifies her action on the grounds that imports into Russia can have no influence on the war, that the Chinese in Russia have suffered on account of the embargo, and that the Chinese commercial interests are being severely punished.

It is known that cargoes from China composed of the commodities which Germany most needs have been sent up the Sui-ho and Amur rivers to be transhipped east of Lake Baikal to the Siberian railroad.

Fear Goods Will Reach Germans.

The policy of helping the Siberians with food and goods would be excellent if the Allies were certain that these supplies actually reach the native population, but it is known that large stocks of coffee, leather, furs and oils which are reaching Irkutsk from Vladivostok were shipped westward, with every probability that they would benefit the Germans rather than the Russians.

So long, however, as the Czech-Slovakia with their 50,000 men, control the trans-Siberian railroad there is little probability that the recent shipments will fall into German hands.

ENTENTE DIPLOMATS
KEENLY INTERESTED

Watching Czech-Slovak
Revolt With View to Helping.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Unexpected development of strength by the Czech-Slovak bands which are making their way across the Siberian plains from administration of the Pacific port of Vladivostok after overcoming armed opposition by the Bolsheviks in a battle in which there was considerable loss of life. The significance of this event, as seen by officials, lies in the fact that there is now a real nucleus in Siberia for the gathering of the various elements which have revolted against Bolshevik control and are ready to German influences.

All Depends on Leadership.

While it is by no means certain that the Entente Allies or America are disposed, at present at least, to take advantage of the situation thus created to begin a military campaign in that quarter is regarded as a valuable asset in the solution of the problem that through this unprompted action the Czech-Slovakia have definitely halted the spread of German control to the eastern coast of Siberia, and further assured the safety from German seizure of the vast stores of military supplies at Vladivostok and vicinity.

Whether the Czech-Slovakia can take

Continued on Second Page.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REVOLT TURNS INTO CIVIL WAR

Russian Revolutionists Are
Rallying All Anti-Ger-
man Elements.

HOLD MUCH OF RAILWAY

Entente Statesmen Hopeful
New Government Will Be Set
Up in Siberia.

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Continued on Second Page.

NAVY HELPS IN HEAVY BLOW IN FLOODED LAND

Italians Also Consolidate
Positions They Gained in
San Lorenzo Valley.

COUNTER DRIVE REPULED

Austrians Assert That Two
Attempts to Cross the Piave
Were Beaten Off.

PARIS, July 3.—The Italians suddenly have transferred their main offensive movement from the mountain regions to the lower Piave, where by a succession of heavy strokes against the Austrians they have advanced against desperate enemy resistance. The state-ment of the War Office in Rome today says that 1,900 Austrians were taken prisoner in the new smash of the Italians, together with machine guns, trench guns and war materials. The fighting was over a flooded section of the country, close to the point where the Piave enters the Adriatic.

Vienna, in its statement of the fighting on the Piave front, mentions the attack by the Italians and asserts that it was a failure. The Austrians charge that the Italians made two unsuccessful attempts to cross the river, one near the mouth and the other in the vicinity of Zenson.

On the Asiago Plateau the Italians are holding all their recent gains and have repelled Austrian counter attacks which were launched with the idea of recapturing the ground. Following the repulse of these attacks the Italians have consolidated the positions and awaiting new moves by the enemy. In the fighting in the mountain section the Italians have added 421 more Austrians to the roll of captives and have taken twenty-two more machine guns and quantities of other material.

The official statements on the fighting follow: ITALIAN.—On the lower Piave we carried out yesterday a series of energetic thrusts, gaining ground and spite the desperate resistance of the enemy, who attempted to take every advantage of the difficult zone, which was partly flooded. We took about 1,900 prisoners, including forty-five of solid trench guns and various material.

In the region northwest of the Grappa, having successfully stemmed an enemy counter attack at the head of the San Lorenzo valley, the valiant troops of the Sixth Army Corps consolidated themselves in the positions reached yesterday with great élan. The total number of prisoners has reached twenty-five, and we also took twenty-two machine guns and a large quantity of war material.

On the Asiago plateau, French paratroops during brilliant raids in the Zoonch region, brought back prisoners. AUSTRIAN.—Early yesterday morning on the whole Piave front from Zenson to the mouth of the river, the Austrians repelled the Italian offensive with a violent bombardment, which increased to drumfire in several sectors south of San Dona di Piave. A few hours later the enemy's infantry advanced to the attack in the region of the mouth of the Piave.

After bitter fighting lasting the entire day the enemy was unable to advance. The Austrians claim that a slight gain of territory near Chiessanuova.

An attempt to land infantry on the southern wing, near Revoltoli, which was particularly emphasized upon the importance of the latest successes of the American forces west of Chateau Thierry. He says:

"The results obtained by the Americans are of considerable value, as the sector is important, being on the right wing of the battle front between the Marne and the Oise. Hence it was essential to seize the best position of resistance offered by the terrain. The western outcrop from Chateau Thierry is blocked at Hill 204 and Vaux, while the American position at Belleau Wood, which has been organized commands the roads between Paris and the Clignon River. The Americans therefore have accomplished an excellent piece of work and are ready for any move the enemy may make."

Major de Civières says that the American sector at this point is thirteen kilometers (9 1/2 miles) long and that the Americans have been fighting there incessantly since the critical days in May.

The General commanding the French army in the Bois de Belleau region, on reviewing the American troops returning from the attack on that position, announced that the Bois de Belleau hereafter would be known as the Bois des Américains.

U. S. ARMY COMMANDS
HIGHWAYS TO PARIS

French Critic Tells Im-
portance of Latest Gains.

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President Wilson's Cousin and Namesake Escapes Unhurt From Hail of Enemy Shells

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 3.—Capt. Woodrow Wilson Woodbridge of Denver, cousin of President Wilson and artillery adjutant in the area northwest of Chateau Thierry, and Lieut. James Lisle of Leavenworth, Kan., regimental intelligence officer, were shelled by the Germans yesterday. They were making a reconnaissance for new artillery positions in the Belleau Wood, renamed by France today Bois des Américains, as the entire forest has been occupied by the Americans.

Capt. Woodbridge was standing by a tree which was cut down by a shell. A private who accompanied the party was struck by shrapnel; the two officers carried him to safety up a narrow path under fire and then returned to their reconnaissance work.

IRISH PRAY FOR U. S. SYMPATHY

Message to President Wilson
Cites Our Own Action of
142 Years Ago.

OBJECTS TO "BLOOD TAX"

Ant-conscription Conference
Recounts Grievances and
Invokes Our Aid.

DUBLIN, July 3.—The Mansion House anti-conscription conference held to-night issued the message sent to President Wilson through Ambassador Page. The document is lengthy and recounts all the well known grievances concerning British misgovernment in Ireland. It asks sympathetic judgment from the United States at a time when Great Britain, which strove a century and a half ago to crush the American colonies for asserting the principle of no taxation without the consent of its representatives, now threatens to crush the Irish people unless they consent to a blood tax against the protests of their representatives.

The document emphasizes that up until the year 1800 the principle of free citizens to bear arms in self-defense alone has been refused to Ireland and continues: "During the American Revolution the champions of your liberties appealed to the Irish Parliament against British aggression. To-day it is our turn to appeal to America. To-day, as in the days of George Washington, nearly half of the American forces have been furnished from the descendants of our banished race."

"Yet while self-determination is refused we are required by law to bleed to make the world safe for democracy in every country except our own."

Asserting that the bones of 10,000 children of Ireland lie whitening on the battlefields of the present war the appeal asks what is to be their reward—"the spot on earth they loved best and which they hoped their sacrifices might help to freedom lies unrequited under an age-long thralldom."

"So too would it forever lie," it adds, "were every man within the shores of Ireland to immolate himself in England's service unless the clamor of a dominant caste be rebuked and stilled."

The document concludes with an eloquent appeal to the President, "whose exhortations have inspired the souls of the nations of the world with fortitude to defend to the last their liberties against our oppressors."

SUES FOR BLACK TOM LOSS.

Bethlehem Steel Demands Damages
From Lehigh Valley.

TRENTON, July 3.—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has filed a suit in the Supreme Court to recover damages amounting to \$250,213 from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as a result of the Black Tom powder explosion in Jersey City in 1916. The explosion occurred at the dock of the railroad company.

The steel company lost seventeen carloads of ammunition and two carloads of combination fuses in the explosion, which, it is asserted, was due to the negligence of the railroad company in not having careful handlers of ammunition at the docks and in not providing adequate fire protection.

EMPRESS BLAMES ALLIES.

Asserts Germany Has Tried Re-
peatedly to Obtain Peace.

THE HAGUE, July 3.—Germany repeatedly has manifested unmistakable readiness for peace, which, however, never has been entertained by the opposing Powers.

This is the reply of the German Empress to a letter written by Mme. Deputee of the Dutch Minister of War, on behalf of Dutch mothers to the consorts of belligerent sovereigns and heads of States concerning peace.

LAUNCHED AT MIDNIGHT.

First Ship of 100 to Dip Today-
Taken to Water at Lake Port.

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 4.—The first of nearly 100 ships which will be launched today in American shipyards in celebration of the Fourth of July slid down the ways at 12:01 this morning at a shipyard here. The vessel is a steel steamship of 3,100 tons and is named the *Lake Aurifer*.

Storm Troops Mowed Down by Machine Guns Be- fore Trenches.

NEW ATTACK EXPECTED

Yankees Ready and Eager
to Meet Any More Regi-
ments Kaiser Can Send.

UNDER HEAVY SHELL FIRE

High Explosives and Gas Rain
Steadily on Battle Line
and Back Areas.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 3.—Heavy German counter attack against the American positions at Vaux, launched at 1 o'clock this morning, was repulsed, the enemy losing very heavily. Not a foot of the ground won by the Americans in their attack on Monday night was lost.

From the general conditions along the battle line it appears that further attacks by the Germans are likely to develop. The Americans, however, are just as ready for what is coming as they were for what has passed, and are just as confident as to outcome.

Mowed Down in Masses.

The counter attack developed after the Germans had heavily bombarded Vaux and Bois de la Roche. When the German infantry leaped from the enemy trenches the troops came forward in close formation. In some cases whole companies were allowed to approach close to the American line, then the American machine guns, from their hidden nests, let loose a perfect hail of bullets, mowing down the enemy ranks and piling the dead all over the ground where the Germans are trying to advance.

The American artillery lent efficient aid in completely breaking up the enemy attack, which was lashed with fresh regiments of storm troops.

The number of prisoners taken by the Americans in the operations near Chateau Thierry was increased today without the American infantry operating except as skirmishers.

Shells Rake New Positions.

German shells have been raining on the new American positions and the enemy fire has been answered by the American guns. The American line was the target of projectiles of all calibers. Gas shells were mixed with high explosive missiles. The shells have been falling heavily in the areas behind the battle line. The enemy fire, particularly on the right flank of the new positions at Vaux, was most intense for hours.

The enemy artillery this afternoon increased the intensity of its fire over the Vaux region. The crash of exploding shells swelled to a roar, while the ground and air thrilled with the concussion of shells. But the American guns answered the German challenge shot for shot.

Guns Stripped to Waist.

The American gunners, stripped to the waist, stood in the gun pits and on gun emplacements, feeding shells as fast as they could handle them into the guns, and a steady stream of steel explosives swept through spaces on to the enemy lines.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the gunfire showed no signs of abating, the enemy artillery work, if anything, evidencing more ferocity than ever. The American aviators, keeping vigil over the fighting zone, found the ground obscured at places by the smoke of guns and shells.

Among the captured material thus far counted are six heavy machine guns, six trench mortars, two grenade throwers, two hand grenades, one motorcycle machine gun and large quantities of ammunition and equipment.

At last reports the American machine gunners were holding their ground and repulsing small but desperate efforts of the Germans to regain the ground wrested from them. The Americans are reported to be well protected by their temporary trenches and are not exposing themselves needlessly to the storm of flying steel from the bursting German shells.

The German loss in killed is unknown, but prisoners say that their orders were to drive back the Americans at all costs. They have paid the highest cost possible, but have failed to perform the task entrusted to them.

FRENCH ALSO GAIN

NORTH OF THE AISNE

Advance Half a Mile on a
Front of Two Miles.

LONDON, July 3.—Still following their plan of punching holes in the German battle front, in which they have been highly successful in the last fortnight, the French last night attacked and took the Germans by surprise on a front of about two miles at Moulesmes-Tourvent, a hamlet northwest of Soissons, between the Oise and the Aisne, and before the Germans, who had been expecting the French to attack near half a mile.

They took the new ground today and repulsed the German counter attacks and rolled up the number of prisoners taken by them to 40, of whom seven were officers. German attacks in the region of Vaux north of

Sum Increased to \$150 a Month

Per Capita.

AMSTERDAM, July 3.—The war contribution which Belgium has to pay to Germany, says *Les Nouvelles*, has been raised from 30,000,000 francs to 60,000,000 francs monthly. This is equivalent to 750 francs per capita.

The Germans have invoked the provincial councils to discuss the method of payment.

GERMANS RAISE BELGIAN LEVY

Sum Increased to \$150 a Month

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